NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)

VOL. XVI. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29, 1837. NO. 21.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

GREEN CROPS AS A MANURE.

The question has been sometimes asked, "why green crops are valuable as a manure, since whatever may be the kind of plant, or magnitude of the growth, it can return to the soil no more than it takes from it." The query here supposes that the nourishment is already in the earth, and might as well be applied directly to the growth of the crop itself, as to the one which shall be turned in for a manure;—or, in other words, that where the green crop is buckwheat, followed by winter grain, the grain might as well derive its nourishment direct from the earth as to give the farmer the trouble of sowing, growing, and then ploughing in the buckwheat which is destined to furnish it.

There are two sources of fallacy in this reasoning, which it may be well to point out; though it would seem hardly necessary in a country where clover as a green crop, and a preparative for wheat, is in so general use, that no one can fail to perceive its benefits. The first source of error is to be found in the supposition that plants derive all their nourishment from the earth; and the second is, that matter which has once passed through the process of vegetable organization, is no better adapted to the nutrition of plants, than that which has never been submitted to such an action, both which suppositions it is believed are contrary to the fact.

Plants do not derive all their nourishment from the earth; on the contrary, much of it is derived from the air. The ingredients that enter into the formation of plants are very few and simple. The chief of them are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; and in some few nitrogen in small quantities. It is the various combination of these few principles that constitute the interminable of vegetables and vegetable products. It is true that in most plants traces of the earth and metals, such as potash, soda, lime, magnesia, silex, alumine, sulphur, phosphorus, iron, manganese and muriatic acid, are occasionally found, but they are rarely to be considered as constituent parts of the plant, their presence is accidental, and they contribute in no way to the nutrition of the vegetable. Of the substances mentioned above, the one which contributes most to vegetable growth, constituting almost entirely the frame-work of the plant, is carbon. This indispensable article can only be made available by conversion into gas, in which state it combines with water, and is taken up by the roots or is absorbed by the leaves directly from the air. The presence of carbonic gas is indispensable to vegetation; in germination it is absorbed by the seed; in the young and tender plants by the root principally, as Seunebier proved that young leaves decomposed less carbonic acid in proportion than leaves of full size, and of the latter a thousand experiments have shown that one of the most important functions is the providing the adequate supply of carbon, without which vegetation cannot exist. The hydrogen and the oxygen are mainly provided in the same way, that is, from the atmosphere surrounding the plants.

But we are not left to the uncertainty which sometimes attends vegetable analysis by chemical means. Evidence which can be understood by all, has been furnished in abundance. The case of Van Helmont and his willow is probably familiar to most, and is perfectly conclusive, as to the fact that plants do not derive all their nourishment from the earth. Planted in a close lead box; both the earth put in, and the plant itself carefully weighed; watered only with distilled water, it was found after several years of vigorous growth, that the willow had gained some two hundred pounds in weight, while the earth in the box had lost but a few ounces. Distilling water does not entirely free it from all earthly salts, but the quantity left is scarcely perceptible by the nicest analysis, and of course the nutriment received by this tree must have been mostly furnished by the leaves, the juices necessary for its appropriation being furnished by action of the roots. In addition to this experiment, there are some plants, such as the common 'live forever' of our gardens, which will grow for a long time when totally separated from the roots. The eastern plant called by the Chinese 'life everlasting,' is so tenacious of vitality, that it is used for forming festoons, on the walls of rooms, curtains, &c., where plants in any other form could not be permitted, and here it grows, and flourishes, and blossoms for months, living as it clearly must wholly on air. There therefore can be no reasonable doubt that plants return to the soil, if ploughed in when in full vigor, more than they take from it, and that in this respect, green crops are eminently beneficial.

It is, we think, no less true that plants when decomposed are more readily convertible into new plants, than matter which has yet to undergo the first processes of organization. The decomposed matter contains precisely the ingredients, and nearly in the same proportions, required by the growing plant, and of course is taken up with a facility which would be impossible, were any processes of preparation necessary. This is further evident from the nature of mould, or that great reservoir of nature's manure, provided to assist the growth of plants. All plants when dead, are more or less readily decomposed, and when all the parts of a plant have undergone this change, there is produced a residuum, of a brown color, earthy in its appearance, and which is called mould. It is to this substance mixed with the other earths, that land owes its fertility, as without its presence, or principles analogous to it, all soils would clearly be sterile.

Nowhere can the formation of mould, or of earth suitable for the growth of plants be more clearly seen than in the islands of the South Pacific, where in a single cluster of islands, the whole process is at once brought before the eye. First is the coral reef rising to the level of the sea, the millions of worms that have raised the stupendous structure from unfathomable depths, perishing as they gradually become exposed and leaving at last a rough and porous rock above the highest tides. Then come the sea fowl or other birds, bringing the seeds of plants with them, or the germs are floated from other islands. Soon the rock is covered with lichens and mosses which grow, and decay, and mix with the finer particles of the rock decomposing under the action of the atmosphere. More perfect, and higher organized plants now take root, and the process goes on until they become the habitations of man, and are covered with groves of the palm, the plantain and the bread fruit. Thus in all cases the lower degrees of organization prepare the way for the higher, the lichens and the mosses for the cereal grains and the grasses, these are converted into animal flesh by the action of organized vitality, and this in its turn is made subservient to the growth and nutrition of man. It is absurd to suppose that plants will not flourish better when their food is presented to them in an already partially organized state, as it would be to imagine that man would derive his nourishment easier by going back to first principles, and licking the dust for a livelihood, instead of feeding on the organized pork chop, mutton cutlet, or luscious beefsteak.

The process of turning in green crops as a method of fertilizing soils, and preparing them for the production of other and more valuable crops, appears then to be well founded on scientific principle, and where the practice has been followed, the results have been sufficient to justify any reasonable expectations that might have been formed from it. Farmers well know that where crops are allowed to manure their seed, and are then taken off, what they can return to the soil is but comparatively a trifle to what it is when the same crop is ploughed in green. They know too that a succession of ripened crops, no matter what they may be, will exhaust the most fertile soils in time, and leave them unfit for cultivation. This is the case at present with a large portion of the Southern States. Continual cropping, without the relief afforded by green crops, has in many places reduced the average product of wheat to 6 or 8 bushels per acre, and that of corn to 10 or 15.—On the other hand, Dutchess, one of the best farming counties in the United States, has been made what it is, and mostly within the last forty years, by the practice of alternating green crops with grain ones. In Dutchess, as in western N. York, clover is the favorite plant, and this with plaster, will in ordinary cases produce the desired effect of enriching the soil, as well as furnish fine crops of grain. We have an impression, however, and some experiments would seem to justify the opinion, that where an immediate effect is required, it can be more speedily produced by buckwheat than by any other green crop. If a piece of land is to be sown with wheat in the fall, there is no

time to renovate the land by clover; but two or three growths of buckwheat may be turned in, each improved in growth by the others, and furnishing a mass of manure or mould by its decomposition greater than could be obtained in any other way. To do this effectually, the buckwheat should be crushed down with a heavy roller just as it is beginning to blow; carefully ploughed the same way it is rolled, which will put the buckwheat well under, and produce immediate fermentation and decomposition; the surface levelled with a light harrow, and again sowed with the same kind of seed; and by commencing at a proper season, the operation may be repeated once or twice if desirable.

Ploughing in green crops is in fact only an improved method of hastening the process pursued by nature herself in the renovation of exhausted soils. By ploughing in a heavy growth of clover, buckwheat, or other green substances, we return as much to the soil in a single year, as it would otherwise receive in many; and hence the practice of allowing lands to rest for a number of years after a series of cropping, as was once deemed necessary in England and in this country, has been done away by every enlightened agriculturist in both.

BEES.

A conflict between Queens, and a tragedy between a Queen and several of her subjects.

A copy of part of a letter written to Gen. Francis Willoby, Groton, N. Y., by a friend.

I was for a while rather staggered with the doctrine "that both queens never fail in a conflict." I could not see why it might not be fatal to both as it may be to the duellists. But infinite wisdom has contrived this. I have often seen this wonderful *fete* by taking two queens and placing them in a glass cylinder, so that I could observe every motion; and in all cases (which are many) the conflict is the same in all its features; when they have clinched. Although the struggle is much longer in its duration with different queens, yet but one weapon is ever used, and but one manner of using it. Sometimes I have known hostilities to commence instantly when put together, and at other times there seemed to be a kind of shyness like two men who would be glad to avoid a duel if their honor would not suffer, (mistaken beings) and remain for some time looking at each other, in a sort of reflection, before the deadly conflict. I have known them to clinch for a moment, and then let go, and take their positions at the two opposite sides of the cylinder, both of which motions, clinching and letting go of each other, is quick as sight. The reason of this instantaneous work is obvious, when we view the wisdom of God in forming their nature and habits—which must be altogether instinctive—for otherwise a colony which had lost their queen, and the larvæ had all passed beyond their reach so that they could not change their nature to a queen, then the bees (if they possessed rational faculties) would borrow a larvæ of another colony, and repair their loss. This may be done by human invention. But to the conflict. When the two conflicting queens have once grappled and made their hold firm and strong, this hold is never broken until the sharpness of death has dislocated one of them, by unnerving her of every bodly and mental feeling. This also is instantaneous. The queens, while in the conflict, are hugged, breast to breast, lying flat on their sides, with their legs and arms firmly fixed around upon the back of each other, thus bringing their breasts and bodies as close to each other as possible, one lying on her right side, the other on her left. So you see that the abdomen of each of the queens, must likewise be close to and fronting each other.—Now comes the struggle which is tremendous; they have not power to curve their abdomen back nor sideways very much, neither would they do it if they could, for it would only give her competitor the advantage, should she do either. Thus you will see that the whole victory depends entirely on the one which is able to curve her abdomen first, for in doing it she enters her sting in the lower region of the chest of her antagonist, and she is dead in an instant, and the two bees are apart in the next. I could never discover the least motion in the conquered queen, except a slight trembling of the limbs. But what surprised me most in performing one of these fetes, was the affluvia which seems to have escaped from the bodies of the queens during their conflict, which was very warmly contested for several minutes; the glass was so filled with vapor that the conqueror could not be distinctly seen, except when she was at the bottom of the cylinder.

I think you will be interested in a description of another experiment which I recently tried. It is this:

I took a queen, put her under a glass tumbler on the table. I then caught a common worker, and put into the same tumbler with the queen.—My interest was much excited in observing the manœuvres of the queen. Although the queen manifested ardent signs of hostility, and would repeatedly alight on the common worker, yet the common worker was perfectly subordinate, and would yield to any position her majerty see fit to place her in, without the least resistance; and although the queen curved her abdomen repeatedly and seemed to sting the worker, yet the worker was unhurt. At last the queen assumed the position of the conflict of queens by lying on her side, and by her bodily strength, rolled up the common worker upon its side, (for the common worker seemed to yield perfect obedience,) so as to bring it in the right position of a competitor queen;—then she curved her abdomen, which produced instant death in the worker. Now as I was not perfectly satisfied with the experiment, I took a worker fro n the same family of her highness; on introducing this bee to the queen, there seemed to be no signs of hostility by either the queen or the worker, but contrarywise. For a few moments the queen seemed to manifest kindness and sociability; but after all, in a few minutes, I noticed a kind of arbitrary power in the queen, which she began to exercise, by trampling on the worker, the worker at the same time manifesting the most profound reverence and subordination, by lying clear down for her royal highness to trample upon, and pass over her. At last the queen became so enraged, that the poor worker had to suffer death precisely as the former one did, without the least resistance whatever. Now I am of the opinion, could the queen have communicated to the understanding of these two working bees, the precise position she would have them take, they would have done it, and received the wound inflicted by the deadly weapon of their sovereign without the least resistance.

J. M. Weeks.

Salisbury, Vt., Sept. 1837.

[Vermont Free Press.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BUTTER.

Mr J. Buel,—*Dear Sir:* According to promise, I send you the following directions for making butter, they are strictly in accordance with the method practised by my own family, and in which we have been successful in suiting the market for a great number of years. You are at liberty to use them as you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

Jas. Smeallie.

The milk of the cow is a nourishing and grateful *food* to man. Among the various uses to which it is put for this important purpose, none are more deserving of consideration than that well known delicious substance called butter. Butter is an an almost indispensable necessary of life; it is used by all classes of people; it forms an essential part of nearly every repast, and if the quality is good, there are few indeed who do not highly relish it. But it will be readily admitted, that the qualities of butter differ extremely; some are very fine, while others are unfit for the purposes of the table. Yet both the good and bad are produced from milk possessing exactly the same properties. Milk is composed of a peculiar oil, (or butter) curd and whey, which can be easily separated. The same proportion of these ingredients may not exist in the milk of every cow, but the combination is the same in all. The following position will therefore hold good, viz: If good butter may be made from milk, and all milk possesses the same properties, then all milk (of healthy cows is intended) is susceptible of producing good butter. It is admitted that the food of which the cows partake, for the time being, will more or less affect the quality of the butter. Winter and summer make, for example, are very different, but both may be good of their kind,—difference in quality arising from the cause, therefore, will not affect the principle laid down. It is evident that it is not to the milk, but to the management of it, that we must look for the cause of that diversity of quality existing in butter.

When milk stands to rest for some time, cream collects upon its surface, which it will continue to do if *kept in a proper state*, until very little is left in the milk; but under certain circumstances it becomes sour and coagulated, after which the cream ceases to gather. It is generally admitted that the greatest quantity of butter is obtained by churning the whole of the milk. If this course is to be pursued, churning ought to be done as soon as possible after the milk has thickened.—But the general practice is to churn the cream only, in which case means must be used to keep the milk sweet, in order that the greatest quantity possible of cream may be obtained. The milking pails, milk pans, &c., must be regularly cleansed, and scalded before being used. Let this extend to the whole apparatus of the dairy.

Zinc or tin milk pans should be used, they being most cooling and easily kept sweet. The milk room must be well ventilated, and all cool as possible. In very warm weather it will be of advantage to place the milk pans upon the floor.

Cream is composed of the same ingredients with milk, but in different proportions. It must be skimmed off as soon as it has ceased collecting, and churned as soon as possible after it has thickened. If it is permitted to stand for a length of time before churning, the component parts will separate spontaneously, and in churning numerous particles of the curd will become blended with the butter, and can never afterwards be separated. The butter will appear spotted, it will have a sour taste, and will very soon become rancid. Cream is extremely liable to become tainted by any offensive smell with which it may come in contact. Butter will frequently have a flavor of cheese, onions, &c., merely from such articles having been placed near the milk during the time of creaming, hence the necessity of keeping the milk room sweet and clean. Care must be taken not to make the churning too warm; every one conversant with the business, knows the inferiority of what is termed scalded butter; it is much more safe to churn too cold than too hot. Hot water should never be used for the purpose of warming the churning. Its coming suddenly in contact with portions of the cream causes it to curdle, and produces those evils already mentioned, when separation of the parts takes place. When the churning requires warming, the better way is to fill a tin pail or milk pan with the milk or cream, set it in hot water, stirring it while warming; this can be repeated till the whole is brought to the proper temperature.

We have said that the several ingredients of which milk is composed can be easily separated. Although this be the case, it requires time and labor to obtain either in a perfectly pure state. Butter, as taken from the churn will contain a considerable portion of the other matters, and on the proper separation of these, the quality of the butter in a great measure depends. If the business has been rightly conducted, they will be in a liquid state, viz.: of sour milk, and may be almost entirely removed. Many commence the operation of working the butter by washing it in cold water; the practice, altough much followed, is not a good one; it injures the color, and detracts, in a considerable degree, from that delicious nutty sweetness, which fine butter possesses. This may appear novel to some, but it is not new to many of our best butter makers. Let any one try the experiment, by treating parts of the same churning, the one by washing, and the other according to the direction here given; it is easily done and will remove every doubt.

Raise the vessel containing the new made butter a little on one side, to allow the milk to run off; commence working it with the ladle by bruising it down, turning it over, &c., pouring off the milk from time to time as it collects. Continue until the milk ceases coming off; add the proper quantity of fine salt, mixing it well with the butter, and set it in a cool place until the following day, when it must be again thoroughly worked. The salt will have dissolved in the butter, and part of the pickle will work out, taking with it nearly all that remains of the foreign matters. Continue working until the pickle comes off clear, and the butter a tough solid mass. The excellent preservation of the butter depends much on this part of the business being properly performed, and to its mismanagement may justly be attributed a large proportion of that of inferior quality. As part of the salt will have been lost by working, the proper quantity must now be added, with about half a teaspoonful of saltpetre, well pulverized, to ten pounds of butter, mixing the whole properly. Here a caution may be proper, viz.: having obtained good butter, don't spoil it with salt, as is too often done. A medium is best, not so little as to make it insipid, nor so much as to destroy the flavor, and make the taste disagreeable.

In packing butter, the vessel to receive it, if made of wood, should be seasoned for at least a week previous to using it, by filling it frequently with buttermilk; it must likewise be properly cleansed and scalded. The butter should be put down as soon as the working is finished, while it is yet soft and pliable, pressing it together in such a manner as to leave no vacancies between the different churnings. If the butter is intended to be kept for a length of time, the following treatment will answer the double purpose of excluding the air, and supplying a proper pickle, which are both necessary. Cover the butter neatly with a linen or cotton cloth, over which lay a quantity of fine salt, add from half a pint to a pint of pure water—repeat either or both when necessary. Set it in a cool dry cellar. Follow the above directions and the butter will keep well, and be of excellent quality.

[NOTE.—We have seen and tasted both the cheese and butter of Mr SMEALLE, made according to the directions, we understand, given above and in a former number of the Cultivator, and we do not hesitate to pronounce both of the first quality.—*Cond. Cul.*

THE HUSBANDMAN. There is one prevailing error among this class of society, which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked, that education is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise, we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly all that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiæ of nature, to fathom its secret caverns, and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensible identity. Where, then, is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercises and every day labor of the farmer, the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together, and made accessible to the student. To attempt a prosecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer, by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is, therefore, not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way, to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education, because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science, though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the West; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor a spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer, and produces more, where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties and the science of its developments.

Farmers, give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them, that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable. Firm and unshaken by human vicissitude, it will be the enduring companion of your children through life, it will support them in all the afflictions of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.—*Troy Whig.*

POISON OF THE SNAKE IN GOAT'S MILK.—At a late meeting of the Calcutta Medical Society, Mr Egerton alluded to a letter which he had received from the upper provinces, on the subject of a snake bite. A goat had been bitten, and the milk of the animal was given to the family, the head of which was affected with sickness; he shortly after quitted home, to which, however, he was soon recalled, and informed that the children were likewise attacked with sickness, as well as his wife. Mr Egerton descanted on the remarkable circumstance of the venom of the serpent being communicated to the family through the medium of the goat's milk.

TO COLOR FLANNEL.—Take black alder bark, boil it well; then skim or strain the liquor. Wet the cloth in a pretty stong ley, and let it remain till cool enough to wring.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS,

Together with their results,—accompanied with remarks.

1st. In order to ascertain, if practicable, an easy method of cleansing wheat intended for seed, especially of separating oats from spring wheat, brine was made by the solution of salt in water, just strong enough to bear up an egg, and cause a very small part of it to rise and float above the surface of the brine. Into a pail, filled nearly full of brine thus prepared, two or three handfuls of well ripened and plump oats were dropped at different times. None of them sunk—all floated on the surface of the brine, and were taken off with a skimmer. Spring wheat is apt to be infested with oats, and this experiment suggests an easy and sure method of cleansing so much of it as is intended for seed. It may be proper to remark here, that a parcel of oats was dropped into water not impregnated with salt, and that all of them sunk. That there is no danger of injuring the seed, by dropping it into brine strong enough to bear up an egg, will appear from experiments hereafter to be recorded.

2d. A parcel of chess seeds was dropped into the brine used in the above experiment, and many of them sunk. From this it appears that chess cannot be separated from wheat, as oats may be, by dropping into brine.

3d. Twenty kernels of spring wheat were put into the ground, which had been steeped 15 minutes in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. 18 of them came up.

4th. Twenty kernels of the like wheat were put into the ground, which had been steeped 24 hours in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Seventeen of them came up. Although in these two experiments, there was a failure of coming up, in one, of two, and in the other, of three kernels, yet as these two parcels, differing so much as to the time they were in the steep, came up promptly and simultaneously, came up too with thrifty blades, and blades equally so, I can scarcely impute this small failure to the effect of the brine. It is, I think, safe to prepare seed wheat, whatever may be the object, by steeping it at least 24 hours in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. How much stronger the brine might be, and do no harm, or how much longer the steeping process might safely be continued, my experiments do not show. There can be no doubt, that lie, produced by leaching ashes, and made strong enough to bear up an egg, would answer as well as brine for separating oats from spring wheat. Nor can it, I think, be doubted, that, whatever might be the object of steeping, it would be equally safe, as well as equally efficacious, as a steep for seed wheat. Many years since, to prevent smut, I steeped a parcel of seed wheat in very strong lie, taken from a pot-ashery. This was too strong. It destroyed the vital powers of the seed, produced a failure, and rendered it necessary to sow again.

5th. It being reported that scalding seed peas, by the application of boiling water, would secure the crop from damages by the pea-bug, the object of this experiment, together with the three following, was to ascertain whether boiling water could be applied to peas, without endangering their vital principles. For this purpose, 20 kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water had been poured and turned off immediately. 19 of them came up.

6th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and been kept on them one minute. Nineteen of them came up.

7th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and had been kept on them 3 minutes. 19 of them came up.

8th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted in their natural condition, no hot water having been applied to them. The whole twenty came up.—It will be seen here that, of the parcel of seeds which had not been scalded, all came up, while in connection with each of the other parcels there was a failure of one kernel. Be this accounted for as it may, the experiments have shown to my satisfaction, that boiling water may be applied to peas, and be kept on them at least three minutes, without any material detriment to the seed. It should be remarked here, that the several parcels came up simultaneously, and without any perceptible difference as to thriftiness, and symptoms of good health. The parcel which had not been scalded, did not appear, in any respect, to have the advantage of the others, except thall *all* came up, while, in connection with each of the others, there was a failure of one kernel.

The manner in which these, and all my other hot-water experiments were conducted, was to put twenty kernels into a large coffee cup, sufficiently large to contain 1-2 pint or more, and then fill the cup about half full of boiling water, taken immediately from a kettle hanging over the fire.—The heat, I think, must have been as intense, as would be that produced by pouring two pailfuls of boiling water into a tub containing one bushel of peas, or other grain. In each of my experiments, the seed was planted immediately after the hot water was turned off. If peas are to be scalded for the use of field culture, it will doubtless be prudent to spread them for cooling, as soon as they are separated from the hot water. It may be advisable too to sow them as soon thereafter as practicable, though, if they are readily cooled, as they may be by spreading, I should hardly think it necessary to be in a hurry to sow.

9th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and turned off immediately. 18 of them came up.

10th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and kept on one minute. 15 of them came up.

11th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted in their natural condition, no hot water having been applied to them. The whole of those came up. In regard to those experiments of the corn, I am constrained to remark, that they proved to my satisfaction that hot water is a dangerous thing to be applied to seed corn. For, although three-fourths of the parcel which had been kept in hot water the longest, viz: one minute, eventually came up, yet they came up very tardily, not so good by two or three days, as those which had not been scalded. The blades, when they came up were feeble, and of sickly aspect, differing entirely from those to which no hot water had been applied.—In regard to the other parcel from which the hot water was turned off immediately, the same indications were no less real and scarcely less perceptible, yet not quite so striking. These two were, in coming up, considerably behind those which had been scalded, and their blades, when they did come, were manifestly inferior. The results of these experiments were such as to leave no doubt in my mind, that the seed had received an injury from the hot water. Contrary to opinions heretofore entertained by myself, and perhaps by many others, I now believe it dangerous to apply hot water to seed corn. Instead of hastening the progress of its vegetation, as has been supposed, it probably has the contrary effect, besides distempering and debilitating its vital powers. But that it is not so in regard to peas, the experiments above recorded show very satisfactorily. The scalded peas came up as readily, and were as thrifty as those which had not been scalded.

12th. Twenty kernels of fall or winter wheat were put into the ground, on which boiling water had been poured, and kept on one minute. None of them came up—all failed. This single experiment indicates danger in applying hot water to seed wheat. It will not endure the effect of boiling water remaining on it one minute. Scalding seed wheat at all should, I think, be regarded as a dangerous experiment.

13th. Twenty kernels of wheat as badly blasted, shrunk and shrivelled as I ever saw, were put into the ground. Nearly all of them came up.—This experiment proves that badly blasted wheat will answer for seed, or that it will germinate and grow; but it by no means proves that such wheat should be used for seed, except in cases of necessity. It is unquestionably a true doctrine, and a doctrine of universal application that the more perfect the parent is, the more perfect the progeny may be expected to be. No other than wheat of the first quality should be used for seed, when such can be obtained.

Here ends a series of experiments, the whole of which were commenced and finished by myself on the twentieth day of September last, results only remaining at that time to be longer waited for.

DAN BRADLEY.

Oct. 27th, 1837.

(From the Franklin Farmer.)

THE BEE MOTH.

Mr Editor: Having had some experience in the management of bees, for several years past, during a part of which time my apiary has comprised twenty hives; and having been a close observer of the bee-moth ever since its first appearance in this vicinity, I am induced to present a few facts which I have obtained by close observation, and which may probably assist some of your readers in checking the ravages of these destructive insects.

During the past summer I have kept a number of the maggots and the flies under glass tumblers and small boxes, for the purpose of particular observation, and now write with one of each before me.

The moths are butter flies or candle flies, of a pale ashy color; and when full grown, are about half an inch in length, with reddish backs, small sharp heads, short and delicate horns, and without a proboscis. Their wings are small and double, and when in a state of rest are kept close to the body. During the day they may be found sitting upon the retired parts of the outside of the hives, and may be easily taken with the fingers. About the dusk of evening and morning, the females may be seen sitting with their wings extended,

are flitting to and fro, and occasionally one may ber seen to dart with great velocity into the entrance of the hive. The bees will not pursue the moths on the wing, and the moths far outstrip them in flight on foot. The moths live about 10 to 12 days, during which time I cannot perceive that they take any nourishment whatever. The only object of their existence seems to be to deposit their eggs, which are small, round and white, and of which I have seen ten dropped in rapid succession. For this purpose, nature has most skilfully provided them with a sort of proboscis about the sixteenth of an inch in length, which is contracted and protruded from their tails, and vibrated with great velocity, as wasps or hornets do their stings, which it somewhat resembles. With this admirable apparatus, the eggs are deposited in places which are inaccessible to the bees, as they would be destroyed by a thrifty and a spirited hive. As soon as the young maggot casts its shell, it envelopes itself in a web which is closely attached to the hive or stand, and which is impervious to the bees. These webs are enlarged as the maggots grow, and they grow fast and fatten kindly, no matter whether a poplar or pine plank, or honey-comb and its delicious sweets, are the elements upon which they subsist and weave their webs.

From one experiment I am satisfied that the maggots will attain their full size of half an inch in length, and the thickness of a large knitting-needle, in the short space of eight days; but of this I can speak with greater certainty hereafter, as I have now two lots of eggs under observation.

The maggots have tough, jointed, white skins, and hard oval black heads. They crawl but slowly, and rarely venture from under the protection of their webs; though they often pass, like moles, through the centre of a sheet of comb 10 or 15 inches in breadth, making a partial web over each cell in the route. Though the bees cannot, I believe, penetrate the hides of the maggots, either with their teeth or their stings, still they can fight them, and carry them out of the hives; and this they will do, when the hive is thrifty and in good spirit. I have often seen a maggot straighten himself and crawl off, apparently unhurt, after having been fought by several bees for many minutes; and I have seen the moths run over the bees, and escape out of sight, by the time the bees had faced about to give them battle.

After a brief existence, the maggot gathers his web close around him, becomes inactive, and gradually assumes a harder black shell, which it bursts, and is again a fly in about 20 days.

I have been somewhat particular, thinking it important to know the habits and character of the insects, in order to know how to destroy them.—I have tried in vain to disgust and drive them from the hive, by the use of turpentine, wormwood, penny-royal, &c. I have tried confining the hive close to the stand, and plastering up all the crevices with quick-lime, and I think the plan with tubes for entrance (which I first saw suggested in an eastern paper,) might succeed, did it not require a nicety of material and a precision of construction, which are not within the reach of ordinary bee-masters. After losing two valuable hives by relying upon the closeness of the boxes, I abandoned the plan, and have since tried elevating them on blocks with better success. The zeal of your esteemed correspondent, J. J. V., for his plan has led him into an error, of which a close look into a thrifty and spirited hive will convince him. He will see the comb surrounded and covered with such dense clusters of bees as no fly could penetrate; and any moth would conclude that it was far easier, (say nothing of danger) to lay its eggs in the lower and unguarded corners of the hive, than in the more distant and frequented parts. All my stands have been more or less infested this year, and two which were but partly raised from the stand, have been entirely destroyed; and, from daily observation, I am satisfied that the moths invariably at first, deposit their eggs in the lower parts of the hive, and chiefly where it sits upon the stand; whence the webs are gradually extended, until they reach the comb. The bees then soon relax their industry, lose their spirit, and commence to eat their honey, in which other bees unite, and which may be known by unusual quantities of excrement about the hive.—The moths and the maggots are emboldened to greater intrusions; they boldly enter the inmost recesses of the hive, and soon the work of devastation is disgusting and complete. The bees, not having spirit to resent the intrusion, and not being able to prevent it, languish, die, or desert the stand.

In a future number, if you wish, I will give you an account of the plan I have practised during the present season, and which I think most susceptible of general practice and success.

Your friend, R. W. S.

—

Note by the Editor.—We wish our correspondent had added to the valuable information contained above, the account of the manner in which the depredator he so well describes, may be destroyed. The evil itself is indeed well described, and we wonder our friend did not point out the cure; especially as he knows his article in that shape, would have been more useful. Indeed, we had almost determined not to publish it, until he added to it the remedy of the evil. Let him, however, furnish his plan,—he knows he is always welcome to our columns.

DUTTON CORN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1837.

Hon. J. Buel,—*Dear Sir:* Early last spring, you shipped to me, at my request, a box of Dutton Corn. I was induced to give it a trial, by the various favorable accounts of it, in the "Cultivator," and the reputation it had otherwise acquired. The result of the trial is accurately stated in the annexed note, and may be relied on. The appearance of the crop in July, so early and so prolific, was gratifying to all who saw it. The applications for seed are so numerous, that I shall dispose of the whole crop for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

W. L. Hirst.

—

"I planted the Dutton Corn in a thin orchard, of 2 1-2 acres, preparing the ground by ploughing in the green sward and harrowing; no manure was applied. The seed was steeped, and rolled in tar and ashes, and planted about four and a half feet each way, the first week in May. I used the cultivator twice; on the 4th July, the corn was in silk, and fit for cooking in the first and second weeks of August, but it was suffered to ripen on the stalks, and cut close to the ground early this month. The fodder is very tender and excellent. The yield is about 70 bushels to the acre. The main crop on the farm is the yellow gourd; but the Dutton is far superior; one hill of the Dutton yields more than three or four of the gourd, although the gourd seed was the best that could be procured. The two kinds of corn did not intermix: the fields were remote, and the Dutton too early. David Burman."

Blockley Grove, near Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1837.

P. S. I trust you will not cease to press on the public, the expediency of generally raising this species of corn: the crop is admirable, and even astonishing; the field, when the corn was nearly ripe, looked as if it was all ears! W. L. H.

—

Note.—We plant 3 by 2 1-2 feet, and get 5,808 hills on the acre. Our correspondent planted about 4 1-2 each way, and had but 2,151 hills.—Thus we obtain 3,657 hills, or more than 2 1-2 to his one on an acre; and yet he obtained 70 bushels—without manure. We introduce this comparison to explain to incredulous readers the cause of our northern corn crops being sometimes deemed incredibly large. It is, however, to be borne in mind, that our corn is of comparatively dwarf growth, and will bear crowding more than the southern varieties.

We beg here to remark, that there is a *late* twelve rowed corn, which has been mistaken and sold for the Dutton, particularly in Berkshire co., Mass. It grows stouter and taller than the Dutton, and ripens two or three weeks later.—*Cond. Cultivator.*

The honorable character of Agriculture. The ancient Romans so highly esteemed the employment of agriculture, that the highest praise they could bestow upon a man, was to say that he cultivated his own lands. Their greatest and most illustrious men in the early ages of the Republic devoted their time to this occupation—that is to say, they were farmers. Their greatest generals, likewise, during the intervals of peace, were in this habit, and prided themselves upon tilling the soil. In republican America this useful art seems to be undervalued, because it is not sufficiently splendid; it is not so eligible for ambitious young men, who look to their employment and to their emoluments for their reputation. We would say to them, however, if they are desirous of a steady increase of wealth, let them till the soil; if they are desirous for a good and unenvied reputation, let them be farmers. It is idle to suppose that a young man who is concerned in trade, is really any more respectable in this community, than one who is engaged in agriculture or a mechanical art. The great majority of the people of this commonwealth are sufficiently intelligent yet to estimate an individual according to his personal merits, rather than by his occupation and calling, and if any occupation be more respectable than others, it ought surely to be that which has been the favorite and the professional occupation of some of the greatest men in all ages. And this can surely be said of agriculture, more than of any other private employment. Some of the greatest philosophers have written upon agriculture, and some of the greatest of heroes have practised it with their own hands.—*Boston Statesman.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1837.

☞We have received at this Office, some specimens of Dutton or Phinney Corn, on the stalk; on one are three well formed and perfect ears, and on another two. Our readers will probably recollect the account of the Baden Corn in vol. 15 of the N. E. Farmer, p. 265, and the communication from the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, on the same subject. It will be remembered that this improved variety of Corn was brought to its present state of productiveness, by the careful selection for seed, not only the best looking ears, but also with a special reference to those stalks which produced the most ears, and this course was pursued for more than 20 years — The result has been that a variety of corn was produced which yields an extraordinary crop, the stalks producing from six to seven ears. Through the politeness of Mr Lawrence, we received some of the seed, which was distributed in small parcels, but it was found by those who tried it to be unsuitable for our climate.

Now the same course pursued here, will produce the same results. We would suggest that the same plan be adopted with the Dutton corn, a variety we think, admirably adapted to our climate.

ERROR CORRECTED.—The following error we are happy to correct. It was selected by our worthy and lamented friend, the late editor.

☞The New England Farmer says, "it is computed that it will cost the State of Maine for wheat bounties this year, about $3000" There must be some mistake in your figures, friend; say about $150,000, and you will hit much nearer the mark. The best appropriation the State ever made.—*Bangor Mec. & Far.*

The yearly increasing consumption of bread stuffs, by reason of the introduction of vast numbers of foreigners into our country, and other causes, has rendered the cultivation of wheat, heretofore too much neglected, of the highest importance to the people of New England. We are happy to see its consequences so duly appreciated, and the growth of this valuable grain so much encouraged in our neighboring State. It has been supposed that the soil of the old 'Bay State' had become so superannuated, and its vigor so far spent, that it was incapable of producing wheat to any degree worthy of attention. But this is an egregious error, and the sooner the prejudice is done away, the better it will be for us. We are now giving a high price for flour, which makes no inconsiderable portion of the common food for people of every class. We see no prospect that the article will be cheaper, so long as wealthy speculators are able to monopolize the whole, and thus regulate the price to suit their own purposes. We earnestly hope that the Legislature of Massachusetts will take this subject into special consideration, in order to prevent what we consider, a serious approaching evil; and following the worthy example of Maine, will offer *suitable* bounties for raising wheat, and thus excite among our farmers a spirit of ambition and laudable enterprise. We very well know that our County Societies have done something, but still, we feel an assurance, that if the State Government would make it a matter of particular concern, the effect would be far better. We are confident that the people of New England need not be dependant on any but themselves for their bread. All that is wanting, is some special encouragement to awaken and arouse our agricultural friends to a spirit of independence on this subject, that they may open their eyes, and see and know their old fields will not deny them a sufficiency of bread, if they will but make the proper application.

(For the New England Farmer.)

Not long since I passed an evening at my friend's house in the city, when music made a portion of the entertainment. Among other performances there was one little glee which attracted my particular attention, and with which I was forcibly affected. It commenced thus:

"A little farm well till'd,
A little cot well fill'd,
A little wife well will'd,
Give me."

The sentiment was in strict accordance with my own opinionr elative to there quisites for forming a happy husbandman; although it may be that the singers had no so very serious design in their performance. Indeed I cannot conceive of a happier state of man in this uncertain life, than what is described in the above triplet.—"A *little* farm, well till'd," may make a man rich, independant, respected and happy; but the farm of the great landholder, who counts more upon his extent of territory, than upon cultivation, is too apt to make one poor, neglectful and needy, in the inverse ratio, as his acres increase. The well-tilling has much of meaning in it. It includes all the minutiæ of the duty of the possessor. Were I to describe a "farm well till'd," I should go into all the various business and concerns of the tiller, not confining myself merely to his labor in the soil.—But such description would require too much minuteness for my present purpose, and I shall therefore give only some general account of well-tilling, or well managing a farm.

If we look to the division of his farm into lots of tillage, mowlands and pasturage, we see that the possessor has judiciously laid out and arranged the whole, with a view to some particular purpose, and that he may take advantage of whatever may be peculiar to each. His fences are all substantial; his wood-lots are secured from the depredations of strolling cattle; his bars and gates are closed; his own cattle are always secured in their enclosures; his buildings are tight and tidy. He neglects not his business for things of minor importance. His seed is sown in due season; his plants never suffer through neglect of attention; he watches the progress of their growth; and when come to maturity, they are secured betimes. In fact, his whole mind is upon his business, and he aims as much to give a finish, a neatness, and a beauty to his farm, as a mechanic does to the articles of his manufacture, on the appearance of which his character as a good workman, often much depends. Thus, by constant attention to his business, he contracts more and more a love for it, and thus this "little farm well till'd," shows how much may be realized from a small spot, if managed with judgment, prudence and economy.

"A little cot well fill'd."

This is truly significant of that economy which ought to be practised by our farmers in the erection of their dwellings. I have seen stately mansions that but poorly corresponded either with the business or ability of the owner. A snug dwelling, "well fill'd," is far preferable to a great house scantily provided with conveniences. Sometimes a farmer is induced by the unfortunate ambition of his family, to pull down the old cottage, which for several generations has sufficed for the comfort and convenience of its numerous and respectable occupants. A foolish pride of this kind should be guarded against, lest, in our eagerness to make a display, we lose sight of the one thing most important to a farmer, viz. the *filling*. In this is comprised not only the necessary accommodations for the enjoyment and comfort of life, but, as it is fitting that the inside should conform to the external appearance, the large and showy house must be supplied with suitable furniture, and articles of taste will compose no inconsiderable portion of this filling. In effecting this consistent uniformity, the owner will find that his bill of expenses has overreached his calculation, and he will, probably, when too late, be sensible that a smaller dwelling would have been more fitting, more economical, more convenient, more conducive to rational enjoyment and true happiness.

Last of all comes the very cap-sheaf of the husbandman's pleasures and enjoyments,

"A wife well will'd."

When the globe was first formed, and Adam, its primeval farmer and cultivator, stood alone and solitary, gazing at the beauteous domain, it was then found that "all the work was not complete," so he was provided with a *wife*, to be his companion and helpmate. This second self of the farmer can make him happy, respected, and rich in the bounties of the Creator, or miserable, degraded, poor and low. The kind, domestic, attentive and notable wife continually has an eye to the interest of her husband. She is not too proud for her duty, but takes delight in the performance of it. The expressive language of Solomon is truly descriptive of her. "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that she shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good, and not evil, all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also praiseth her." With such a wife, so "well-will'd," the busy and enprising farmer will find, that, however much he may value the society of other friends, and the companionship of those with whom he may happen to be associated in business, or occasional amusements, yet he will esteem her above them all, and the labors and toils of the day, will be sweetly recompensed by her gentle smiles and tender sympathies. B. B.

CHURNING.—There is sometimes considerable difficulty in making butter from cream, owing perhaps to causes not exactly understood; and every dairy-woman knows that cases occur in which the manufacture of a good article is impracticable. A friend assures us that in ordinary cases, the difficulty is at once removed, and butter of a good quality procured, by the addition of a little salæratus to the cream. We have since tried it when cream proved refractory, and found it to succeed admirably. A spoonful of salæratus, pulverized, is a sufficient dose for two gallons of cream. After the cream has been churned a proper time, if no signs of butter appear, sprinkle the powdered salæratus over the surface, half at a time, as it is possible no more than half may be required. After churning a few minutes longer, if necessary, add the remainder. The philosophy of the matter, we take to be this: the alkali of the salæratus neutralizes the superabundant acid of the cream, and thus produces butter.—*Gen. Far.*

Nothing in horticulture has taken so like wildfire, as the cultivation of the splendid Dahlias—brought already, in a few years, to such brilliant perfection.

☞Suggestions respecting the qualifications of an editor, were received too late to notice this week.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending November 26.

November, 1837.	7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	19	51	50	50	S. E
Monday,	20	46	56	50	E.
Tuesday,	21	56	74	62	S.
Wednesday,	22	50	56	52	S. E.
Thursday,	23	46	40	36	N.
Friday,	24				
Saturday,	25	28	28	22	N.

MULBERRY TREES.

75,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, *all on their own bottoms*, of various sizes from one to six feet, at the lowest prices. The wood is well matured and very perfect, and they have become acclimated by successive propagation in a most exposed location. Prepared Cuttings will be supplied at the lowest rates.

3,000 Hybrid Short jointed Mulberry, with large leaves, very hardy and on their own bottoms,— 5 to 6 feet in height.

20,000 Chinese Morus expansa, with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutritious and greatly loved by the worm. This is a most valuable variety for the North, being very hardy and none more highly esteemed in France. They are engrafted on the White Mulberry which increases their hardihood, and are 5 to 7 feet in height. This is the only engrafted kind in the collections.

3,000 Dandolo or Marettiana Mulberry, 1 and 2 years old from seed, a most excellent variety, with large leaves and very hardy.

10 000 Brussa Mulberry, very hardy.

25 000 Florence Mulberry, leaves nearly entire.

30 000 White Mulberry, 1 to 2 years old.

65 lbs White Italian Mulberry seed.

750 lbs White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed.

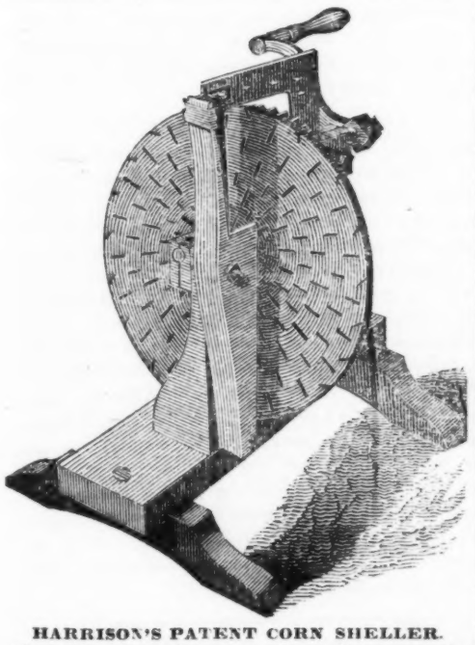
Priced Catalogues of the above, and of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower seeds, sent gratis to every applicant.

Orders sent per mail will meet prompt attention and the trees be packed carefully and forwarded as desired.

Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of trees, will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

WM. PRINCE & SON.

Nov. 29. 4w



HARRISON'S PATENT CORN SHELLER.

One of the most perfect machines for shelling corn that has been introduced, made principally of iron and no way liable to get out of order, will shell from 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, with the power of one person. This machine was highly recommended by the Committee on Agricultural implements at the late Fair, and far the best machine now in use. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few feet of the house. Apply to GILBERT TUFTS or

JOSEPH F. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

HITCHCOCK'S CORN SHELLER.

The subscribers having purchased the Patent Right of the above machine for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine, will sell rights for States, Counties or towns on reasonable terms. They have likewise on hand, castings and complete machines which will be sold low.

Nov. 29, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has for sale 5,000 large Morus Trees, with fine roots, from 2 to 3 years old, and from 3 to 6 feet high. The wood is well ripened, they have stood out until the first of November without being injured by the frost. They have been taken up the past week and *heeled* in. Each tree will make from 10 to 20 cuttings without injuring the roots. In all cases both wood and roots will be warranted to vegetate if properly managed by the purchaser. They are admirably well calculated for the west and south, as they have become nearly acclimated in this cold climate. They can be delivered any time between this and spring. If ordered this winter, personal attention will be paid that they are not injured by the frost in moving. Communications may be addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. (where a sample of the Trees may be seen) or to the subscriber.

DANIEL CHANDLER,

Nov. 15. Superintendent of Boston Farm-school.

CATALOGUE

of Forest Seeds and Trees, furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

White Pine, Black spruce, Hemlock spruce, silver Fir, White Oak, Red Oak, White Birch, Yellow Birch, White Beech, Red Beech, White Maple, Red Flowering Maple, sugar Maple, Arbor Vitæ, American Larch, Hornbeam, White Ash, Black Ash, Mountain Ash, Elm, Basswood, Common Elder.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

Orders may be addressee to WM MANN, Bangor, Maine, or to JOSEPH BRECK & Co. New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Nov. 15, 1837.

SWEET HERBS.

A fresh supply just received from the United Society of Harvard, Mass.— consisting of

Pulverized SWEET MARJORAM.
" SAGE.
" SUMMER SAVORY.
Pressed SUMMER SAVORY.
" SAGE.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Nov. 15.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, ETC.

For sale by the subscriber. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, the assortment so complete.

Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

25,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry trees at the customary wholesale or retail prices. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. tJ.

HARRISON'S DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

A new variety, the most beautiful hardy double yellow rose known; color bright and fine; it flowers profusely every year. As to the Old Double Yellow Rose, it seldom blooms at all. A few prime plants may be had at $2 each if applied for soon.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Nov. 22. 3w

FOR SALE.

A Cow and Bull of the Durham short horn stock, for particulars inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the New England Farmer Office. 3w

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY

			From	To
Apples,		barrel	2 00	2 25
Beans, white,		bushel	1 37	1 75
Beef, mess,		barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1,		"	12 50	13 00
prime,		"		10 00
Beeswax, (American)		pound	26	32
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	40	45
Flax, American,		"		9 12
Fish, Cod,		quintal	2 87	3 00
Flour, Genesee, cash		barrel	10 25	10 50
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	10 12	10 37
Baltimore, wharf,		"	9 87	10 00
Alexandria,		"	10 00	10 12
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel		
southern flat yellow		"	1 12	1 14
white,		"		1 06
Rye, northern,		"		
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	55	58
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			20 00	22 50
hard pressed,		"	17 00	20 00
Honey, Cuba		gallon	40	48
Hops, 1st quality		pound	7	8
2d quality		"	5	6
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,		"	8	9
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	30
do country do.		"	24	25
Baltimore city do.		"	25	27
do. dry hide		"		
New York red, light,		"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,		"	20	21
do. dry hide,		"	20	21
Lime, best sort,		cask	87	90
Mackerel, No. 1, new,		barrel	9 87	10 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 75	2 87
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	26 00	27 00
clear from other States		"	24 00	25 00
Mess,		"	20 00	21 50
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,		"	87	1 00
Hemp,		"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,		pound	14	15
Southern Clover,		"	13	14
Silk Cocoons, (American)		bushel		
Tallow, tried,		lb.	11	12
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr. M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,		"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.		"	41	43
do. 1-2 do.		"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common		"	33	38
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	42	45
No. 1.		"	37	40
No 2.		"	28	30
No 3.		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,		pound	14	15
southern, and western,		"	13	14
Pork, whole hogs,		"	9	11
Poultry,		"	15	16
Butter, (tub)		"	20	23
lump		"		25
Eggs,		dozen	22	23
Potatoes, new		bushel	37	50
Cider,		barrel	3 00	3 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 27, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 1575 Beef Cattle, 350 Stores, 5800 Sheep, and 300 Swine.

Prices —*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to conform to last week, viz: Extra at $7 00—First quality at $6 00 a 6 50.—Second quality $5 25 a 575.—Third quality $4 00 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle —Mess $5 50—No. 1 $5 00—No. 2 $4 50.

Stores.—Yearlings $8 a 10—Two year old $15 a 20—Three year old $20 a 28.

Sheep.—Rather dull,—lots were purchased at $1 50, $1 67, $1 88, $2 00, $2 17, 2 33 and $2 50.

Swine —Lots to peddle at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows; at retail 8 for sows, and 9 for barrows.

POETRY.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

THE FARMER'S WINTER SONG.

There is a time, the wise man saith,
For all things to be done;
To plough, to sow, to reap—as roll
Successive seasons on.
For pleasure, too, in flowery spring,
In fragrant summer's vales,
In fruitful autumn's yellow fields,
In winter's evening tales.

And though the fields are bleak and drear,
The forest's verdure gone—
And all is withered, cold and sere,
In garden, field and lawn;
There's something left and much to cheer,
And charm the farmer's heart;
For wintry winds to harvest hope,
Great influence impart.

And while he views the drifting snow,
And treads the frozen earth—
He has at home his garner's full,
And social blazing hearth!
And thus he sings whate'er pervade
The earth or sky at morn;
Of wintry winds or summer's suns,
The farmer's hope is born!

CONVERSATION.

There is nothing more grating to the man of intelligence, than the foolish and trifling conversation which prevails in the various intercourse of social life, even among the middling and higher circles of society, and in convivial associations. The ribaldry and vulgarity, the folly and nonsense, with many of the degrading methods of "killing time," and the laughter of fools which too frequently distinguish such associations, are a disgrace to our civilized condition, and to our moral and intellectual nature. Without supposing that it will ever be expedient to lay aside cheerfulness and rational mirth, the lively smile or even the loud laugh, it is surely conceivable that a more rational and improving turn might be given to general conversation, than what is frequently exemplified in our social intercourses. And what can we suppose better calculated to accomplish this end, than the occasional introduction of topics connected with science and general knowledge, when all, or the greater part, are qualified to take a share in the general conversation? It would tend to stimulate the mental faculties, to suggest useful hints, to diffuse general information, to improve science and art, to excite the ignorant to increase in knowledge, to present interesting objects of contemplation, to enliven the spirits, and thus to afford a source of rational enjoyment. It would also tend to prevent those shameful excesses, noisy tumults, and scenes of *intemperance*, which so frequently terminate our festive entertainments. For want of qualifications for such conversation, cards, dice, childish questions and amusements, gossiping chit-chat, and tales of scandal are generally resorted to, in order to consume the hours allotted to social enjoyment. And how melancholy the reflection, that rational beings capable of investigating the laws and phenomena of the universe, and prosecuting the most exalted range of thought, and who are destined to exist in other worlds, throughout an endless duration—should be impelled to resort to such degrading expedients, to wile away the social hours!

Domestic enjoyment may likewise be heightened and improved by the studies to which we have adverted. For want of qualifications for rational conversation, a spirit of listlessness and indifference frequently insinuates itself into the intercourses of families, and between married individuals, which sometimes degenerates into fretfulness and impatience, and even into jars, contentions, and violent altercations; in which case there can never exist any high degree of affection or domestic enjoyment. It is surely not unreasonable to suppose, that were the minds of persons in the married state possessed of a certain portion of knowledge, and endowed with a relish for rational investigations—not only would such disagreeable effects be prevented, but a variety of positive enjoyments would be introduced. Substantial knowledge, which leads to the proper exercise of the mental powers, has a tendency to meliorate the temper, and to prevent those ebullitions of passion, which are the results of vulgarity and ignorance. By invigorating the mind, it prevents it from sinking into peevishness and inanity. It affords subjects for interesting conversation, and augments affection by the reciprocal interchanges of sentiment and feeling, and the mutual communication of instruction and entertainment. And in cases where malignant passions are ready to burst forth, rational arguments will have a more powerful influence in arresting their progress, in cultivated minds, than in those individuals in whose constitution animal feeling predominates, and reason has lost its ascendency. As an enlightened mind is generally the seat of noble and liberal sentiments—in those cases where the parties belong to different religious sectaries, there is more probability of harmony and mutual forbearance being displayed, when persons take an enlarged view of the scenes of the creation, and the revelations of the Creator, than can be expected in the case of those whose faculties are immersed in the mists of superstition and ignorance.

How delightful an enjoyment is it, after the bustle of business and the labors of the day are over,—when a married couple can set down at each corner of the fire, and with mutual relish and interest, read a volume of history or of popular philosophy, and talk of the moral government of the world, the arrangements of Providence, and the wonders of the universe! Such interesting conversations and exercises beget a mutual esteem, enliven the affections, and produce a friendship, lasting as our existence, and which no untoward incidents can ever effectually impair—*Dick on Society.*

"Strength, like every thing precious, resides at the bottom of ourselves; for on the surface there is nothing but folly and insipidity. But when men are obliged early to dive into their own minds, and to see all that passes within them, they draw from thence a power, and plainness of judgment, which are never lost."—*Md. De Stael.*

At Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 27th, the ground was covered with snow two inches deep.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size. They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less toan one hundred will be delivered in New-York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur, and Orange colored. Silk Reels, Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White mulberry seed, &c. &c.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.

Hartford September, 1837.

STRAW CUTTER.

Just received a good supply of Greene's Patent Straw Cutter, one of the most perfect machines for cutting fodder which has ever been introduced for the purpose, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 51 and 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK AND CO.

Aug. 16, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn street, North Salem, a great variety of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees. Orders directed to the subscriber will receive immediate attention. ROBERT MANNING.

Oct. 25, 1837.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscribers have for sale a few thousand superior *Morus Multicaulis* of extra size, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Also 50 000 cuttings of the same.

Sept. 27, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWING MILLS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 10 tons prime NORTHERN CLOVER.

Nov. 1.

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY CLOTH AND GUNNY BAGS,

Suitable for Hop Bagging, for sale by JAMES PRATT

July 5. No. 7, Commercial Wbf.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

☞No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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Printed by Tuttle, Dennett & Chisholm,

17 SCHOOL STREET.....BOSTON.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.